NATION'S FESTIVAL.

PHILADELPHIA'S HOLIDAY GARB

THE BUILDINGS IN GOOD CONDITION

THE HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS ARE AMPLE

OPENING SCENES AND INCIDENTS NOW THEY APPEARED TO RUHAMAH

SOME VERY INTERESTING PEN PICTURES

Centennial grounds is not as large as yesterday. Work is still going on in the buildings, and a great improvement is noticeable. A gang of laborers are employed on Belmont avenue in clearing away the rubbish, etc. In Machinery hall many people were attracted by the numer-ous printing presses, upon which editions of the New York papers are being worked off. The executive committee of the Woman's Cen-Pavilion and discussed various routine matters. Gen. Hawley stated this morning that the list of jurers will be published very soon.

GOVERNOR BICE AND STAFF. OVERNOR BICE AND STAPP.

New YORK, May 15.—Gov. A. H. Rice (of Massachusetts) and staff, accompanied by the Boston cadets, arrived at 2 o'clock this afternoon. They were received by the Seventh regiment and escorted to the armory. After a collation and brief speeches by Gov. Tilden, Mayor Wickham, Gov. Rice and others, the Bostonians marched cown Broadway to Murray street and to the Fall River boat for home.

CENTENNIAL VISITORS LEAVING PHILADELPHIA, May 12—Gov. Rice and str of Massachusetts, left this city for Boston t morning, under the escort of the Boston cade The Boston Lancers left at noon.

THE "CENTURY" NEWSPAPER. THE "VESTURY NEWSTAPES.

The first number of the new Century newspaper, published in the Womens' department of the Exhibition made its appearance to-day.

Operations on the Berthold and Tab monuments were resumed this morning. The former will doubtless be insished by Saturday, while the latter will not be completed before the Fourin of July. July.

The exhibitors in Agricultural hall are still very backward. Some of the spaces allotted have have not yet been filled, but the department has been notified recently that they will soon be occu-

are now engaged in erecting a building in the rear of the public comfort department of the Exhibition. This is to be their baraar. The structure measures one hundred feet in length and fifty in whith. The encampanent of the ordnance department at the base of George's Hill is very handsomely fitted, and attracts considerable attention. Several of the trains of the Narrow Guage raliway made the complete circuit of the grounds for the first time to-day. The United States stereship Supply passed the breakwater this morning. She brings works of art by Americans from Mediterranean ports. THE JAPANESE WORKMEN

cans from Mediterranean ports.

It is thought that with these exhibits the art committee will be able to complete the arrangements and display pictures and sculpture in Memorial hall and its annex. Fifty-three carloads of exhibits, principally from Italy and Germany, arrived to-day. A heavy rain this aftermony cover the people from the grounds into the pumerously attended. Nearly all the distingu-shed guests have left the city, and very few have been at the Exhibition to-day. A mass meeting to protest against the closing of the Exhibition Sundays will be held to-morrow evening at Musi-cal Fund hall.

The project of a series of international

THE CITY STILL IN A HOLIDAY GARB.

PHILADELYSIA, May 12.—This city retains the holiday garb which was donned Wednesday. With very few exceptions the decorations on the public and private buildings remain. Independence Hall and the National Museum are still visited by large crowds of people. The city councils have passed a resolution authorizing the mayor to keep the museum open to the public during the evening. The Centennial commissioners met this afternoon. Mr. Lowry submitted a resolution instructing the director general to have the gates opened at 7 o'clock a.m. After some discussion it was tabled. Mr. Loving of Massachusetts, submitted a resolution stending the time for the reception of exhibits for the historical department until June 20, which was adopted.

The gentleman also submitted a resolution for the appointment of a committee of three to confer with the forces.

craitystem of counage and a money-unit plan, to be recommended for adoption by all governments; which was adopted.

Mr. Prosser, of Tennessee, submitted a report stating that the committee to which had been re-ferred the commission of Mr. Hubbell, of Minne-sota, to inspect the agricultural machinery, are of the opinion that the commission could recog-nize no agent or special commission could recog-nize no agent or special commission adjourned by the Governor of a State or Territory. The report was adopted, and the commission adjourned until Tuesday.

At the International Exhibition grounds to day the attendance was comparatively small, consist-ing in the main of foreigners. The number of paid admissions was about sixteen thousand. The work in all directions is being rapidly pushed forward, and great improvements are noticeable.

How They Looked to Ruhamah-Conduct of the

Notables and the Big Wigs. [Special Correspondence of the Nat. Republic PHILADELPHIA, May 11, 1876. A clear, cool day greeted the opening of the Centennial, and the crowd was immense. The street cars were unable to accommodate the num-bers of people going to the grounds, and about one hundred thousand persons must have walked out, as every street car leading to the enclosure was filled from early morning with a ceaseless stream. On leaving the grounds the accommodations were still more limited, the cars being filled four and five squares below their terminus, and the hackmen were charging any price their fancy dictated. Seven dollars were paid for carrying two people

Before ten o'clock one hundred and seven thousand people had deposited their fifty cents and passed through the stiles. The exercises commenced promptly at 10:15, and by 12 o'clock the Exhibition was opened. A most enthusiastic crowd cheered the dignitaries and popular favortes as they passed to their seats on the platform.

THE ENTEROR AND EXPRESS OF BRAZIL were, of course, the observed of all observers, and seemed to thoroughly enjoy the scene. The were, of course, the observed of all observers, and seemed to thoroughly enjoy the scene. The Emperor was attired in a plain suit of black, without tinsel or gold trimmings, and looked very much like an American citizen. The Empress was dressed in plain gray silk, prettily and plainly made. You have, of course, received a full account of the different addresses by the Associated Press reports, and a repetition would not be pleasant. The music was magnificient. The orchestra, under Theodore Thomas, and a chorus of eight hundred voices, under Dudley Back, were trained to perfection and rendered everything in spiendid style. Only occasional snatches of the grand Wagner march could be heard, but that little was sufficient to convince all that it was a grand composition. The cantata written by Sidney Lanier and set to music by Dudley Huck was, perhaps, the most effective of all. Mr. Whitney's solo was most benutifully given, and a long and enthusiastic racore obliged Theodore Thomas to cease his efforts of ignoring the appliance and allow Mr. Whitney to repeat. The glorious Halichijsh chorus was almost lost, as so much confusion and noise arose consequent upon the arrangement of the procession for entering the buildings.

THE PRESIDENT ESCORTED THE EMPRESS THE PRESIDENT ESCOUTED THE EMPHESS and the Empieror Mrs. Grant, who never looked so well in her life, and seemed radiant from the honor of having a live Emperor as an escort. After passing through the main and Machinery hall, receiving the commissioners and starting the mammoth engine, the President held a reception in the judges' pavilion, and the Emperor and Empress proceeded to the ladies' pavilion. The Empress, after recting, was escorted around by Mrs. Gillespie, and touching the spring of the looms set them to work weaving ribbons of our inational colors. Mrs. Grant not being invited, was of course not present at the opening of the mational colors. Airs Orant not being invited, was of course not present at the opening of the ladies' building. This unmerited and disgraceful snub probably arose from a personal dislike of Mrs. Gillespie, as that is the guide to everything in connection with the work so far.

Bayard Taylor had a front seat to the right of the President on the platform, and sat doting and basking in the sun, blinking through his spectacles and regarding the crowd with a passive air, probably thinking of himself up there on the fourth of July, roaring out his poem to a square half mile of humanity. The salute of guns was omitted, probably on account of the great crowd and the proximity of the buildings.

omitted, probably on account of the great crowd and the proximity of the buildings.

IN THE ART OALLENY,
or Memorial Hall, not nearly all the exhibits were in place, and so great was the crowd that they could not be well seen. In the central rotunds was a fine cast of the group "America" in the Albert Memorial, London. The large gallerles have been divided into several long and narrow ones by wooden partitions. On all the walls valuable paintings are hung from three feet of the floor up, and, unprotected by any railing, are cibowed, bumped, fingered and punched with the urban cane and bucolle umbrella sufficient to terture any one. Every statue, whether marble, bronze or plaster, must be handled, and small boys delight themselves with experimenting upon the marks that a plaster cast would give when rubbed. Why some measures were not taken to protect the works of art seems strange; and not even policemen were on hand to collar the villainous urchins who were rapidly injuring them. All enjoyment of the contents of the building was prevented by the crowd and their vandalism. In the German gallery were two paintings of the surrender of Napoleon at Sedan that must have been very harrowing to the French isitors. The French sent some beautiful Gobelin tapestry victures, and Geronie an enormous canvas of "The Death of Cassar." In a side gallery was Alma Tadema's "facchie Procession," and in one room, devoted to the purpose, were the pictures from the National Gallery, sent by the Queen. Among them were pictures by Gainsborough, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Landseer, Benjamin West and a muddy-looking affair, by Turner, that completely astounded the docile disciples of Ruskin. We reserved all opinions on this specimen until we should see whether we had read Ruskin rightly.

OUTSIDE OF THE MEMORIAL HALL are the enormous bronze horses recently purchased by the city. They were originally destined as an ornament for the Grand Opera at Paris, but, proving too heavy for the roof, were sold for their present purpose. All of the restaurants were packed full, and it was only after an hour's waiting that the hungry visitors eculd get anything, and then checks were given of double the prices stated on the bill of fare.

are.
All of the State buildings were visited by the All of the State buildings were visited by the citizens, and all enjoyed the chance of sitting on luxuriant chairs or nail-kegs and boxes, and meeting old friends. The Massachusetts headquarters had a kitchen of their own, and fed all the visiting troops belonging to their State, after which Governor Rice, on a white borse, made the circuit of the grounds, accompanied by his staff, several companies of cadets, militia and Lancers cavalry. The Missiespip building, of logs with the rough bark on, trimmed with a waving cornice of Spanish most and finished inside with native woods, was overflowing with its visitors. The Maryland building, although unfinished, was visited by many of her sons and daughters.

In vain we looked for the fac simile of the Mount Vernon mansion to accommodate wearied people from the District of Columbia. Virginia, also, was without a gathering-place for her nursery of Presidents.

AT THE WISCONSIN HEADQUARTERS AT THE WISCONSIN HEADQUARTERS
"Old Abe," the famous war eagle, fiapped and
screeched on the porch, and Governor Ludington
inside, seated on a packing box, held an impromptu reception. Every one seemed to be in a
Centennial good humor, and whenever the crowd
had a chance to "holler" and hurrah they did it
with "republican simplicity."

The rain that set in about three o'clock greatly
thinned the crowd and made every place slippery The rain that set in about three o'clock greatly thinned the crowd and made every place slippery and sloppy with mud. By six o'clock the exhibitors commenced to cover up their goods and the crowd to disperse. After waiting an hour at the Globe hotel, and seeing many Washington friends who had come up to the opening, we got one foot in a Centennial wagonette and role of, leaving about thirty thousand people on the corner "waiting for the next car."

RUHAMAH. ВСНАМАН.

AMUSEMENTS.

For the matinee this afternoon the grand ex-travaganza "The Belles of the Kitchen" will be given especially for ladies and children. To night for their farewell performance "The Wrong Man in the Right Place." These are pos-itively the last entertainments these artists will give in this city, as in a few weeks they leave for England. Those who are fond of tun in its un-abiliterated state should not miss this oceasion for seeing the greatest performers in the world in their peculiar line. "Navai Engagements," one of the best petite comedies ever written, will pre-cede the burlesques both afternoon and evening. It is admirably acted by Messrs, Pearson, Den-ham, Benton, Helbert and the Misses Georgie Dickson and Eugenia Paul. give in this city, as in a few weeks they leave for

Shannon Matinee

Master Harry Shannon appears once more at Tallmadge hall this afternoon. No one who has Cailed to hear the declamations of this little orator should lose this the only opportunity of witnessing this most wonderful exhibition. No one upon the stage in this country has ever risen to fame s rapuly as Master Harry and it is fame estab-lished upon true merit, and will last. He is pro-nounced by all who have heard him, without ex-ception, a truly wonderful child, and it will be a source of regret forever to those who fail to attend the matinee this afternoon, that they allowed him to leave without witnessing the powers of his oratory. No doubt Tailmadge hall will be filled to overflowing, and every one should go early who wish good scale.

The excellent entertainment at this popular clace of amusement is attracting great attention

Improvements

The following building permits have been issued scently: E. D. Farnham, ten two-story and base. ment dwellings, east side of Tenth, between F and G streets northwest; \$25,000. Wm. Dietz, repair of a brick dwelling, south side of F, be tween Eleventh and Twelfth streets northwest 8500. Eugene and Lorenzo A. Lucas, vaults north side of Pennsylvania avenue, between Twentyfirst and Twenty-second streets; \$500. Paul
Hiser, a two-story brick dwelling, cast side of
Sixth, between S and T streets northwest; \$1,500.
President and directors of Gonzaga College, a
public school cast side of North Capitol, between
I and K streets; \$18,000. Eliza J. Bouls, a twostory brick dwelling, north side S, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets northwest; \$800.
Ellen Flynn, two-story and basement frame dwelling, west side of Eleventh street, between North
Carolina avenue and B street southeast; \$500.
Horatio Moran, a twostory brick dwelling, north
side of L, between Sixth and Seventh streets
northwest; \$1,200. Thomas Green, a two-story
brick dwelling, cast side of Green, between Beall
and West streets. Georgetown; \$900. R. A.
Waters, a two-story brick dwelling, north side of
Maryland avenue, between Sixth and Seventh
streets southwest; \$5,000. W. B. Boyce, four twostory and basement dwellings, north side Myrtle,
between North Capitol and First streets northcast; \$5,000. side of Pennsylvania avenue, between Twenty

In answer to a resolution of the Senate calling for the information, the Commissioners of the for the information, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia forwarded to the President pro tempore yesterday a statement of the Board of Trustees of the Public Schools of Washington that the standard of qualifications of teachers, more of punishment of pupils, rules, regulations and general supervision of white and colored schools are the same (and the text-books are substantially the same) in every part of the District; that the endeavor of the trustees has been, and is, to equalize the administration of the several rehools under their care. The Commissioners add that the trustees, in their management of the schools, in the exclusion of all discrimination between the white and colored schools, and the excertity to each of like advantages and discipline, have acted in harmony with the Commissioners and the well-conducted policy of their administration. It was in part to secure this result more certainly, and with a regard to the more economical management of the schools, both white and colored, that the Commissioners, soon after their entrance upon their office, consolidated into the present board the several boards of trustees which they found in charge of the schools at that time. The Commissioners say they are not advised of any needed change in the administration or discipline of the schools requiring legislation. District of Columbia forwarded to the President

Last evening two young colored cart drivers, named William Brooker and Carter Stark, who named William Brooker and Carter Stark, who have had frequent quarrels, engaged in a broil at the N-street bridge, near Buzzard's Point. It did not take long to come to blows, and Brooker attacked Stark with a butcher's knife, making several passes at him, which Stark warded off with his arm. Stark's brother came to his assistance, and attacking Brooker with a large stone knocked him down. Stark's arm and hand were badily cut. Brooker was arrested by Officer Kearney.

Hon, J. L. Alcorn has rooms at 1212 G stree PHILADELPHIA, May 12.-President Grant and

the members of the Cabinet left this city for Washington at noon to-day. Gil Dixon Fox, esq., of South Carolina, author of several valuable treatises upon stenography, and late editor of the Charleston Republican, is registered at the Metropolitan. Congressman Phillips, of Missouri, went with

Congressman Phillips, of Missouri, went with his wife to the Centennial opening, and took ex-ception to something a "Schuylkill Ranger" said to Mrs. Phillips. The result is a very sore and bandaged hand for Mr. Phillips and a badly-bruised Schuylkill Ranger. Major Bryant, of the Capitol police force, has

Analor Bryant, of the Capitor pance force, has resigned his position for the purpose of canvassing the State of Florida in the coming political contest for the Republican party. Mr. Bryant takes to Florida the well wishes of a host of friends, and his return tograduate in law will be much welcomed.

Molly Maguire Trials. Pottsville, Pa., May 12.—The Yost trial was resumed this morning. The fact that James Ker-rigan, the convicted Molly Maguire, was to take rigan, the convicted Molly Maguire, was to take the stand, drew a large crowd. His testimony it is expected, will corroborate that of Detective McParlan, and startling developments are looked for. Kerrigan testified to having been very intimate with the prisones Duffy, and explained the cause of the many by stating that Yost and White in arresting Duffy had burt him (Duffy) very severely.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

INDOESED BY THE DISTRICT COMMISSIONERS

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

THE POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL

THE LETTER-CARRIER SYSTEM A NECESSITY

OUR INLAND TRANSPORTATION

SENATE. FRIDAY, May 12, 1876. The CHAIR laid before the Senate a commu-nication from the Governor of Vermont, anounc-ing the contribution by that State of the statue of Ethan Allan to the National Statuary Hall On motion of Mr. MORRILL, of Vt., the com-

nunication was ordered to be printed and laid on Also, a communication from the Commissioner of the District of Columbia indorsing a report from the Board of School Commissioners in reply to Senate resolution as to whether any distincto senate resolution as to whether any distinc-tions exist in the standard or qualifications of teachers or of text books, &c., in the District of Columbia. The Commissioners state that no dis-tinctions exist, and they are not aware that neces-sity exists for any legislation on the subject. The communication was referred to the Commit-tee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. EDMUNDS inquired whether a quorum of Mr. EDMUNDS inquired whether a quorum of Senators was present, and on the roll being called thirty-three Senators answered to their names, four less than a quorum. Mr. INGALLS moved that the Sergeant-at-Arms be directed to request the attendance of the abgentees. In a few minutes several Senators he absentees. In a few minutes several Senators intered, and a quorum was secured. The Journal of Monday's proceedings was then read.
Mr. SARGENT presented a memorial of cer-tain stockholders of the

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILBOAD COMPANY, central Pacific Railfload company, complaining that certain managers of the road had formed a ring and built the road so as to inure to their own profit, charging prices greatly in excess of the cost; that the ties and the rails, the depots, workhouses, &c., are constructed of the peorest material; that if Congress will appoint a competent commission of engineers to examine the road it will be found that the cost should not have exceeded \$35,000,000. The petitioners also set forth a variety of other grievances in the management of the road, for which they ask redress at the hands of Congress.

The memorial charges dishonesty upon Crocker, nsk redress at the hands of Congress.

The memorial charges dishonesty upon Crocker, Huntington and other managers of the company. In conclusion, they ask the appointment of a committee to sit in San Francesco during the recess, and to take testimony on the subject. Referred to Committee on Railroads.

Mr. CONOVER presented petitions asking intervention in behalf of Edward M. Condon. Referred to Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. ALCORN presented toint resolutions of the Mississippi Legislature, asking an appropriation to clean ont the Tombigbee river, from Columbus to the Gulf of Mexico. Referred to Committee on Commerce.

mittee on Commerce.

Mr. BOU TWFLL presented joint resolutions of the Massedusetts Legislature in behalf of E. M. Condon. Foreign Relations.

Mr. EDMUNIS, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported adversely the bill extending the time for presentation of CLAIMS BEFORE THE COURT OF CLAIMS

and the Southern Claims Commission. Placed on the calendar, with the adverse report. Mr. WEIGHT, from the Committee on the Ju-diciary, reported adversely the bill to repeal the last clause of the sundry civil appropriation bill of March 3, 1875, and it was indefinitely postponed.
Mr. DORSEY introduced a bill authorizing the sale of the Hot Springs reservation. Public Lands.
Mr. WRIGHT, from the Committee on Claims, reported adversely various private claims.

Mr. BOOTH, from the Committee on Pensions,

tion, both of the leavest printed.

Mr. WRIGHT called up the bill for the relief of Angeline Logan, which was passed.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported with amendments the constitutional amendment proposed by him vesting COUNTING OF THE ELECTORAL VOTE Court.
Mr. WRIGHT introduced a bill for the relief
of Samuel A. Wilkins.
Mr. MERRIMON introduced a bill for the
relief of Jos. W. Ireland, of North Carolina.
Mr. BOUTWELL introduced a bill for the
relief of Jos. Kibey. All referred to the Committee on Claims.

ce on Claims.
The Senate then adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House was called to order by Mr. Adams, the Clerk, who announced that Speaker KERR was still absent.
On motion of Mr. MORRISON, of Ill., Mr. Cox was elected Speaker during the present tempo-rary absence of the Speaker, and the Clerk was directed to notify the President and Senate accordingly.
On motion of Mr. HOLMAN, the House went

POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL. Mr. Springer in the chair. The pending question was on the motion of Mr. Mutcher to strike uon was on the motion of Mr. MUTCHLER to strike out the proviso limiting the free delivery system to cities of 40,000 inhabitants.

Mr. HOLMAN suggested a modification of the amendment by striking out that portion of the proviso which proposes to abolish the carrier system in cities of less than 40,000 inhabitants that now have it.

Mr. HALE, of Me., hoped that would not be done. The Committee on Appropriations had avered to this cleaners.

Mr. HALE, of Me., hoped that would not be done. The Committee on Apprehations had agreed to this clause, and he did not wish the committee to yield now to the combination of representatives of cities of 40,000 and less.

Mr. TARBOX, of Mass., favored striking out the whole provise. He believed the carrier system was a necessity and not a luxury, and it was not economy to abolish it anywhere.

Mr. HARRISON, of Ill., also opposed the abolition of any office. It was a retrograde movement, and one which the people did not ask for and did not desire. Economy was not always retrenchment, and this proposition.

WAS NOT GOOD ECONOMY. Was NOT GOOD ECONOMY.

Mr. REAGAN, of Texas, that the bill as reported in this respect should be sustained, because this carrier system was a benefit to the few at the expense of a large number of other cities. It was all wrong to compel a large number of cities to pay to support such a system in a few.

Mr. HARDENBURGH of N. J., thought the Mr. HARDENBURGH, of N. J., thought the House was doing itself and the country an irrepartable injury by attempting to strike down the carrier system at any single point. It would work incalcalable injury to deprive cities of twenty thousand inhabitants, that now have it, of the advantages of carriers. It was not in the direction of propress.

Mr. BRADLEY, of Mich., argued that it was a mistake to say that the greatest expense came mistake to say that the greatest expense came from small cities. All the large cities except Bosten, New York and Philadelphia were

BEHIND HAND IN RECEIPTS.

Mr. CUTLER, of N. J., contended that there was no necessity for this proposition, and the Postmaster General himself showed in his report that the postal revenues were steadily increasing.

Mr. HOLMAN said he had offered his amend-

the postal revenues were steadily increasing.

Mr. HOLMAN said he had offered his amendment in a spirit of compromise, but would prefet to have the clause stand as reported by the committee. The exigencies of the service demanded this.

Mr. BANKS, of Mass., said it was useless to say that the mails should only be carried where they could meet their expenses. The mails held the country together. It might be said with as much propriety that the country should not defend its territory, unless the people of the neighborhood to be defended paid for it. If gentlemen who advocated this measure were in opposition and wanted no government, then the ground they assume is right; but if they wanted a government, they must extend the postal facilities, and not take a retrograde movement. How could be mocrats expect to get men into their party if they put up such a bar and gate as was proposed in this bill. He for one would

EXTEND THE POSTAL PACILITIES to even smaller towns than those that now had the carrier system. He would give it to places of even one thousand inhabitants, if it was necesthe carrier system. He would give it to places of even one thousand inhabitants, if it was necessary.

Air. CHITTENDEN. of N. Y., said it was no doubt the duty of the Government to carry the mails, but it was not its duty to deliver letters and papers to every citizen. He believed the letter carrier system was carried to excess. In his own city of Brookly this was the case. He could see no reason why there should be five deliveries daily. He would vote to reduce the times of delivery, whether his people liked it or not.

After further discussion the amendment to strike out the words "and may be continued in cities of not less than \$40,000 inhabitants where now established by law," was rejected.

The question was then taken on striking out the whole provise, which limits the delivery system to cities of \$40,000 inhabitants and over, and the motion to strike out was agreed to.

Mr. FOSTER, of Ohio, suggested that the appropriation would now have to be increased.

Mr. HOLMAN thought not. He believed the amount appropriated was sufficient, even with the provise stricken out.

After several clauses had been read, Mr. FOSTER moved an amendment to appropriate \$35,000 to pay the letter carriers in cities of less than \$6,000 inhabitants.

Mr. HOLMAN made the point that the amendment was not germane.

The CHAIR decided the point well taken.

arr. ROLLIAN made the point that the amend-ment was not germane.

The CHAIR decided the point well taken.

Mr. FOSTER, appealed from the decision of the CHAIR.

The committee then rose and the point of order

was stated to the House, when the SPEAKER (Ms. Cox) sustained the decision of the chairman of the Committee of the Whole.

Ms. FOSTER appealed from that decision, and Mr. RANDALL moved to lay the appeal on the table, which latter motion was agreed to; yeas, 86;

The House then again went into Committee of the Whole on the bill.

Mr. HOLMAN moved to amend bystriking out the appropriation of \$14,00,000 for

and inserting as follows: For railroad transporta-tion, \$8,862,149; for Star routes and steamboal and all transportation except by rail, \$6,237.851, in all, \$45,00,000.

Mr. HARRISON, of Ill., offered an amendment Mr. HABRISON, of Ill., offered an amendment to increase the amount for railroad transportation by \$350,000. He believed this was necessary to continue the service of fast mail trains. If the gentleman from Indiana was willidg to go back to the days of stage coaches, when you had to wait weeks for your letters, he (Mr. H.) was not willing to do so. The slow days and slow trains may suit Mr. HoLMAN, but it did not suit the people of the Northwest generally. This fast mail train was an actual necessity to the people of the West, and it was unwise to cut off any facility. They wanted rapid

TRANSIT FOR MAILS IN THE WEST.

TRANSIT FOR MAILS IN THE WEST. Mr. PHILLIPS, of Kan., argued that the amount recommended by the committee would only tend to cripple the service, when it was well known that the transportation routes were continually and necessarily increasing.

Mr. DANFORD, of Ohlo, said it was absurd for the committee to attempt to make the poetal service self-sustaining. He believed in all necessary retrenhment, but in cutting down expenses it would not do to cripple the postal service. The true principle was to see that there were no abuses in the transportation of the mails, but give the people all possible facilities, whether the service is self-sustaining or not. That was not a question for the House to inquire about.

Mr. PHILLIPS, of Kansas, offered an amendment to make the appropriation for inland transment to make the appropriation for inland transment.

ment to make the appropriation for inland trans-portation \$17,548,000. The amendment was reportation \$17,98,000. The amendment was rejected.

Mr. DUNNELL, of Minn., moved to increase the amount for service other than military service to \$5,737,861. Adopted.

Mr. FUSTER moved to increase the appropriation for railroad transportation to \$9,252,149. He said that was increase of \$400,000, and he did that in order that the fast mail trains might be saved. If this amount was not appropriated it would result in the abandonment of fast mails, and he hoped no such step backward would be taken.

Mr. GARFIELD said it would be a fearful blunder to do anything to

bunder to do anything to

CRIPPLE THE PAST MAIL SERVICE.

Mr. HOLMAN denied that the fast mail line
would be seriously affected by the amount recommended in the bill.

Mr. FOSTER'S amendment was rejected.

Mr. HOLMAN'S amendment as amended by Mr.
DUNNELL was then agreed to.

Mr. REAGAN, of Texas, then moved, as a substitute for the whole clause, the following:

For transportation by railroads, \$9,000,000, provided that the maximum amount to be paid to
any railroad shall not exceed \$450 per annum per
mile; for all other railroad transportation, \$7,000,000. lunder to do anything to

.00,000.

The substitute was rejected.

Mr. MILLS, of Texas, offered an amendment providing that all public documents shall be sent to the people by members of Congress free of ostage.

Mr. HOLMAN made the point of order that it was not germane, and the amendment was with-

Pending further consideration the committee rose.

Mr. VANCE, of Ohio, from the Committee on Printing, submitted a report in relation to the management of the Government printing office, which that committee has been investigating. Under the resolution ordering the investigating, the committee was directed to inquire—first, what was the cost of and charges for work done for Congress at the Government office; second, whether the office is managed economically; third, how does the cost of printing the Congressional Record compare with what would have been the cost if the work had been done in a private establishment; fourth, as to the extent of the printing done for the Executive Departments and the charge for the same, and fifth, as to the general management of the office.

The committee then, under these several heads, proceed to show the result of their investigations. They obtained samples of the work done at the Government office, and then summoned and examined manufacturers of printing material, and ascertained that Mr. Clapp, the Congressional printer, was paying from 125 to 125 per cent, in excess of what

PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS

Would pay. He charged for work done at the same rate. One instance is related where he charged \$1.524.70 for a job, when a New York firm and a Baltimore firm estimated that they would do the same work, the one for \$537 and the other for \$522, or less than one half of Mr. Clapp's charges.

charges.

Mr. Clapp was unable to explain the discrepancy, and yet he claimed to have conducted the charges.

Mr. Clapp was unable to explain the discrepancy, and yet he claimed to have conducted the office economically. One reason why the office was so expensive was that nearly all his purchases were made in open market. The large purchases and prompt payment should induce dealers to sell cheaply, and yet Mr. Clapp pays more than retail prices for all he purchases. He admitted to the committee that he never attempted to inform himself as to the reasonableness of his purchases. He makes all his purchases through middle-men, and allows them a heavy profit, which of right should accrue to the Government. He was not only extravagant as to purchase of material, but the prices he paid for labor ware equally as exorbitant. The Government Printer also systematically disregards the law, which requires him to make a detailed report of his expenditures, and the committee reach the conclusion that as a present managed it costs more money at the Government office than the work could be done for by private parties. A reckless extravagance pervades every department of the office.

The gold leaf used in the bindery is an important item. During Mr. Clapp's incumbency of the office he has spent over \$57,000 for that article alone, and he allows the men in the bindery to appropriate the wastage of the gold leaf. The excuse Mr. Clapp gave was that the same thing was done in all the offices. But upon inquiry it was ascertained that this was not so. This wastage should have reached the sum of \$11,000, all of which was lost. The system of extravagance is unparalleled. The committee also found a system of under charging so far as work on the Record was concerned, which was calculated to deceive, and was really intended to deceive. A resolution passed Congress some time ago requiring the Congressional printer to keep a detailed account of all work done. That haw had been violated, and the committee were unable to find any definite data to go by. Mr. Clapp's accounts were utterly unreliable, and the committee recommend that the print

these laws were never complied with, but excuses himself on the ground of an inefficient CLYRICAL FORCE, but this excuse is inadmissible, for the clerical force is ample. Even Mr. Clapp's annual reports to Congress are inaccurate and unreliable. Ther is a systematic negligence everywhere. Mr. Clapp apparently has no control inside of his office. Machinery and material are loaned out without authority of law; men are employed only for political reasons, and have been paid while away attending elections; goods have been sold on credit and work has been done at the office for private parties, all of which is contrary to law. In fact the general management of the office is of such a character that it would ruin the most substantial private establishment. Besides this negligence the Congressional Printer has rendered himself liable to other and more serious charges. Document papers have been sold and never accounted for. The Congressional Printer has not deposited the money in the Treasury as required by law, although he stated in his annual reports that he deposited it regularly. A fraud is therefore perceptible.

He permits money to remain in the hands of his clerks; he has drawn money on false vouchers, and used the money of the United States contrary to law. The committee are of the opinion that as the work is now executed at the Government printing office it costs half a million more than if executed by responsible private parties. In the last seven years it has cost

ment printing office it costs half a million more than if executed by responsible private parties. In the last seven years it has cost.

THREE AND A HALF MILLIONS more to maintain the Government office than it would to have maintained a private establishment, and, through incompetency, negligence or design, abuses have crept in which could have been prevented by a competent head. It is time to take steps to abolish this Government office, and, as a preliminary step, a contract should be entered into with Franklin Rives to print the Congressional Record. The printing and binding also should be done for the several Departments under the direction of the heads of each one. The committee do not think that the change can be made at once, but the removal of the office should be required as soon as a private party can be found with machinery and material sufficient to conduct the business. The committee recommend the adoption of three resolutions, viz: The first directs the Speaker to certify the testimony of the case to the proper authority of the District of Columbia, in order that A. M. Clapp may be indicted and punished.

The second directs the Committee on Judiciary to inquire if A. M. Clapp is such an officer under the United States Government as would make him liable to impeachment under the Constitution of the United States.

The third authorizes an amendment to be offered to the sundry civil appropriation bill repealing so much of the law as makes the Congressional Printer an officer of the Senate, and authorizing the President to appoint a practical printer, to be known as the Public Printer; the last or equires the Public Printer to make detailed statements of receipts and expenditures. He is to employ only practical workmen in his office, and is to pay no more for eight hours' work than the rates fixed at someh per congressional Printer, who shall give a boud in \$400,000 and be subject to all the laws governing the Congressional Finter; the isso employed at someh per contract with Franklin Rives for printi

DOWN IN THE TROPICS

CENTRAL AMERICA IN TROUBLE AGAIN

GAUTEMALA FIGHTING SAN SALVADOR

FIVE LIVELY BATTLES LATELY SAN SALVADOR IS BADLY WORSTED

DOWN BY THE BOSPHORUS

THE SICK MAN ILL AT EASE

CENTRAL AMERICA The War in Progress-Five Battles.

NEW YORK, May 12.-The steamer Acapule vador. Five battles were fought, in all of which the Salvadorian forces were defeated and their president had sued for peace. The Panama Star and Herald Turnishes the following details: On the 7th of April 2 000 Salvadorians attacker Col. Morale's redoubt at the "Platanar," but were repulsed after five hours' fighting, leaving Col. Morale's redoubt at the 'Piatanar," but were repulsed after five hours' fighting, leaving fifty-seven dead, thirty-five prisoners and two hundred Remington guns. The Guatemalan loss was two killed and twenty-five wounded. The control of the lath of April the Guatemalan position at Apaneca was attacked by the Salvadorians, who were repulsed and put to flight, leaving five prisoners, thirty-seven dead, many wounded, one hundred and twelve Remington guns, and mules, horses, &c. The Guatemalan loss was one officer and five men killed. On the lath General Cruz, the victor of Apaneca, attacked the Salvadorian division of General Francisco Menendez, of one thousand men. Cruz, after a five hours' struggle, was victorious, capturing a mitralieuse, with all its ammunition, and thirty Remingtons. The Salvadorians left thirty dead and many wounded on the field. On the lefth of April Gen. Pimenter gained a victory over the Salvadorians at or near Ahuschapan, their headquarters.

The Guatemalans are almost in complete possession of the department of Santa Ana and Sousonati, in Salvador. Gen. Zales, the Salvadorian commander-in-chief, is near the city of Santa Ana, and Harrios, of Guatemala, is on the road between Ahuschapan and Santa Ana. The Guatemalan steam transport Gen. Harrios landed a large force of Guatemalans near La Union, which captured that place and marched on to San Miguei under Gen. Solaris. At Pasaquina, on the road to San Miguei, Cen. Brioso, with 1,600 men, attacked him at 2 a. m., April 17. The battle lasted the 17th, 18th and 10th. Both parties received reinforcements during the three days. On the afternoon of the 19th, Brioso's communication with San Miguei was cut off, and his reinforcements intercepted, and whipped on the 20th at 2 a. m.

A m. He escaped through the Guatemalan lines with two hundred men and fied. One cannon, one mitrelleuse, some 1,500 Remingtons, sixty cases of cartridges and several boxes of specie fell into the hands of the victors. The loss of men on both sides was very great. The President of Salvador sent proposals of truce preparatory to peace, which were met by the demand for an unconditional surrender. peace, which were met by the demand for an an-conditional surrender.

General Indalecto Miranda has assumed the provisional Presidency of Salvador by decree of April 23, issued in San Miguel. The inhabitants, in public assembly, had accepted his Presidency, ignoring the authority of Valle and Gonzales.

Plotting to Overthrow the Sultan. LONDON, May 13.-The correspondent of the limes telegraphs as follows from Constantinopl general panic prevails here. The low classes Mohammedans are purchasing daggers and revolvers, with money supplied by persons who are plotting the overthrow of the Sultan and the governing of the Christians. The Mohammedan nsult and threaten the Greeks and Armenians

Traveler are leaving en masse.

The European residents are sending away their families. The presence of European squadrons families. Purposes

Constantinople, May 12.—Mehmet Ruchd Pasha has been appointed Grand Vizier, and Hus sein Avni Pasha Minister of War.

J DOM PEDRO.

The Imperial Party Start for the South and

West. PRILADELPHIA, May 12.—The Emperor and Empress of Brazil and suite, numbering sixteen persons, left this city at 10 o'clock this morning for the West in a special train by the Philadel-phia, Wilmington and Baltimore, Baltimore and phis, Wilmington and Baltimore, Baltimore and Ohio, and Ohio and Mississippi railroads to St. Louis. The tourist agents who have charge of the traveling arrangements in this country of Dom Pedro announce that the Imperial party, after visiting Louisville and the Mammoth Cave, will, on Thursday next, leave for New Orleans by the stemmer Great Republic, and will return to Washington by way of Mobile, Montgomery, Atlanta and Knoxville. The tour will be completed by visits to Niagara Falls, Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, the White Mountains, Boston, Sarntoga, Albany and New York.

FRANCE.

Death of Amable Ricard, Minister of the In terior. Paris, May 12.—M. Amable Ricard, Minister of the Interior, died last night at midnight, of heart disease, from which he has been long suffer-

LONDON, May 12.—A special dispatch to the Pall Mall Gazette from Paris says a council of the Ministers was held at the Elysee this morning, out nothing is known about their delibera tions.

A Paris dispatch in the second edition of the Times says: M. Ricard's death was caused by the rupture of an ancurism. This event will cause great sorrow in the political world and among his friends. The late Minister was on the point of

GREAT BRITAIN.

England Desires an Apology from the Madrid Government.
London, May 12.—In the House of Commo to-night Mr. James Johnson Grieœ, Liberal member for Greenock, will ask Mr. Burkeunder, Secretary for the Foreign' Department, whether an immediate and searching inquiry is to be made into the alleged capture of the British schooner Clementina by Spanish revenue officials, and the killing of one of her crew with the view to the intemnification by Spain of the owners of the Clen entina, and the relatives of the unfortunate ser

METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE.

Welcoming the Fraternal Delegates. BALTIMORE, May 12.—Bishop Peck presided at the General Conference to-day. Bishop Wiley was present for the first time. The motion to appoint a committee of three to provide for an ex cursion to Washington and Philadelphia came up as unfinished business, and, after considerable debate, was withdrawn. Bishop Foster read s communication from the Board of Bishops deciding adversely on certain articles of religion proposed by Alfred Brunson, D. D., at the last Genera conference. The paper from the bishops was or

dered printed.

The hour for the reception of the fraternal me sengers from the Methodist Episcopal Church South having come, that most interesting core-mony took place. With the exception of the upper tier, which was well filled, every part of the Academy was crowded, many standing during the

Academy was crowded, many standing during the entire proceedings.

The desk in front of the presiding Bishop (Jaynes) and all the tables of the secretaries and official reporters, ranged at the front of the platform, were decorated with immense bouquets and wreathest of rarest flowers. The seene was a happy combination of Christian and floral welcome.

Rev. Dr. Foss, president of Middletown University, and Rev. J. P. Newman, of Washington city, formally introduced to Bishop Jaynes and the conference the fraternal messengers, Rev. James A. Duncan, D. D., president of the Randolph Macon College, Virginia, and Landon C. Garland, LL.D., chancellor of Vanderbilt University, of Nashville, Tenn.

Dr. Newman was touchingly eloquent and most happy in his words of introduction, alluding to Dr Duncan as the representative of the Order of Aaron, and to Mr. Garland (lay messenger) as

happy in his words of introduction, alluding to Dr Duncan as the representative of the Order of Aaron, and to Mr. Garland (lay messenger) as the representative of the Communical of Israel. The messengers, rising on the platform and bow-ing their salutation to the bishop and the confer-ence, were cordially welcomed with prolonged greeting. A welcome address was delivered and several

A welcome address was delivered and several speeches made.

Resolutions of welcome and regret at the absence of Dr. Pierce were unanimously adopted.

The conference then rose and sung a verse of the hymn, "Blist be the tie that binds."

The matter of appointing of a commission to meet that appointed by the Church South to adjust legal points at issue was referred to a special committee of seven to be appointed. Adjourned until to.merrow. NEW YORK, May 12.—The Union League Clut last night refused to admit. Secretary Bristow of membership, there being twelve black basis.

THE PENSION INVESTIGATION. Miss Sweet's Testimony contradicted by

General Baker. F St. PAUL, Mins., May 12.—General James A. Baker, formerly Commissioner of Pensions, in an interview yesterday, contradicted Miss Sweet's testimony given before the Congressional committee in several important particulars. He denies that he was privy to any arrangement be-tween Miss Sweet and Mr. Blakely until months after Miss Sweet assumed the office, when an apparent deficit of \$3,000 in her accounts was dis-

covered and she was duly notified of the fact, when she wrote a letter stating the facts in the case. About the same time Blakely by a per sonal letter apprised General Baker of the situa-tion. General Baker then concluded to go to Chicago and look after the matter. He found Chicago and look after the matter. He found that Miss Sweet had voluntarily gotten herself into the situation and notified her promptly that she must cease paying money to any person on this account. This she promised, and afterwards made the deficit good. General Baker declares that he never went to Blakely's office for any purpose whatever; never talked with Miss Sweet in Mr. Blakely's presence touching this matter; regarded Miss Sweet as an excellent woman, and did all for her that could be done within the limits of his official duty, and also declares that he knows nothing affecting the integrity of Blakely's administration of the pension agency. In regard to Mr. Campbell, General Baker said he knew nothing about him. Miss Sweet said she was paying money to some Mr. Campbell, and General Baker told her she must quit and not pay another dollar.

THE MOULTON-BEECHER CASE.

Opening of the Case—Pryor and Shearman Op-POUDHKEEPSIE, May 12.—The case of Moulton, appellant, against Beecher, respondent, was argued at the general term this forenoon. R. A. argued at the general term this forencon. R. A. Pryor appeared for Moulton, and Thos. G. Shearman for Beecher. It was an appeal from Judge Dyckman's decision sustaining a demurrer in the sult for malicious prosecution against Beecher. Each counsel occupied three quarters of an hour, and the court-room was crowded, many clergymen of this city being present. During his argument Mr. Fryor alluded in a pathetic manner to Mr. Moulton's position, asserting that he is nearly ruined financially, having been compelled to part with his property to defray the expenses of this serious trouble. Mr. Shearman's argument was confined closely to his points. The court took the papers and reserved its decision.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

CINCINNATI, May 12.—Allen and Goss this afternoon signed articles for a fight on September near this city, for \$2,500 a side. PHILADELPHIA, May 12.—Thomas. D. Messi f Pittsburg, was to-day elected third vice presi dent of the Pennsylvania Company and ass to the president of the Pittsburg, Cincinna St. Louis Railway Company.

CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS.

The House Appropriations Committe has com-pleted the Indian appropriation bill, and has cut it down from five millions, the amount approprinted last year, to three and a half millions A Blow from a Friend.

Doorkeeper Fitzhugh yesterday received the Centennial intelligence that his friend, Mr. Glover, the ambitious but unimportant chairman of the Committee on the Real Estate Pool, had prepared a resolution of inquiry as to why he (Fitz. hugh) should not resign. There is every rea to believe that committees of inquiry into De-cratic office-holders are in order.

The Davenport Investigation. This is no longer an inquiry into the integrity of President Grant. It becomes a serious question that Barley Cornfield is nauseated with he and Cochrane deputed at last Mr. E. R. Meade, of New York city, as chairman of a sub-Meade, of New York city, as chairman of a sub-committee, to go to New York with his cohorts and examine into it. Mr. Meade knows all about the Democratic frauds in New York, and also about the honesty of the Democracy there, and knows enough to understand that the question is whether the President did right in suppressing frands at the election poils, and not whether the witness is "Little Johnny Davenport." All the Democrats in New York decided the latter ques-tion before there was an ex-Confederate House of Representatives in existence. This is a pretty good way of shifting the responsibility. If Mr. Meade had not been a sick man there would never have been a necessity for this surragifi-

never have been a necessity for this extraordinary, but much desired, proceeding, for he, as a New York city Democrat, knowing as much as he does, would no doubt have stopped Davenport on the threshold of the investigation. The result must be what the Republican investigating committee tried to prove some years ago. Davenmittee tried to prove some years ago. Daven port is not required in Washington any more to

Insane Asylum Investigation The Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department met yesterday and took up the abov

investigation, hearing first the evidence of Mr. Price, who was for many years and at different times employed at the hospital.

Mr. Price's evidence was all strongly in favor of the management of Dr. Nichols, and denying any knowledge of the abuses that have been alleged sgainst the arylum.

Mr. Francis A. Young, who lived for a number of years in the neighborhood of the hospital, testified to his general observation of its affairs and his very favorable opinion of its management.

Rev. F. E. Boyle, pastor of St. Peter's Catholic church, on Capitol Hill, appeared as a voluntary witness, and stated that from his position of chaplain for many years to the Insane Hospital, and his necessary conversations with patients, as well as with many of the attendants who were his parishioners and under his religious charge, he has peculiar facilities for learning of abuses and ill-treatment of immates of the asylum if they existed; that his conversations with the patients were free and not overheard by any one, and were of such a nature as to draw from them their complaints, which they would not so freely tell to any one as to their priest, and that he had had in his visits to sick, dying and other Catholic patients abundant opportunity to see the condition of wards and inmates.

Father Boyle testified in the strongest and most unqualified manner to his belief in Dr. Nichols as a man, kind-hearted and faithful to his work, and

wards and inmates.

Father Boyle testified in the strongest and most unqualified manner to his belief in Dr. Nichols as a man, kind-hearted and faithful to his work, and to the general kindness and good care extended to the patients at the hospital, and his utter disheller in the truth of the alleged abuses.

Two former attendants, Richard O. Melton and James L. Weodburn—who left honorably and are now, one of them a policeman and the other steward of a hotel in town—after telling of the general cleanliness, good and abundant food and good treatment of patients during their time at the asytum, about four years each, contradicted most fully the statements that a Mr. Dexter and a young man named Van Keuren were ill-treated there. Van Keuren was a filthy, treacherous, half-paralyzed epileptic, and by no means the sweet-tempered creature his mother pictured him to be last Saturday, but received the good care and kind treatment due to every person so afflicted.

The committee adjourned till to-day.

Queer Doings in Congress on Private Bill

Queer Doings in Congress on Private Bill Because everybody went away to the Centen nial opening there is no reason why the ex-Confederate House should impose upon the country such a mass of infernal claims against the United States as they did on Friday, May 5, last week. States as they did on Friday, May 5, last week. In looking over the record it is found that there were 65 claims, many of which had been kicked around between the House and the Senate during fifteen years of Republican Congresses. There was a good deal of a disposition to pass every Southern claim without regard to questions of loyalty; but of course no one ought to take exceptions to the doings of an ex-Confederate House, for that is what the members thereof were sent here to do. It is safe to assume that those 65 claims represented more corruption and more log rolling than all the claims that have passed through Congress since the close of the war.

and more log rolling than all the claims that have passed through Congress since the close of the war.

If there had been positive and proper inquiries into loyalty and what might be called under the most liberal construction the merits of these claims it would be something different, but the slaty, five claims are expected to re-elect as many Congressmen to another and stronger ex-Confederate House of Representatives, not to speak of the hopes hung upon these pegs that through the re-election of these men there may be a stronger representation gained in the Senate, if not a majority of members in that body. It would pay any patriot who has understood politics for a few years and looked into the doings of the lobby, to get last Saturday's Record and read it through, so far as the House of Representatives is concerned. It was private bill day, and lots of money has since been borrowed with the payment contingent upon the success of measures in augurated on that day. What is worse than anything else is that nobody questioned the bills presented, and they passed as they came from the committee, the majority saying, "It is all right; the committee agrees to these things."

It would not take many minutes to go over the list of promises that were made of influences to be exerted in local elections. But this is not necessary. The Democrats in the House are doing what they say is the best they can to stay the tide of corruption and extravagance that they allege permeates the Government. If the passage of sixty-five claims in one day, without objection and without reasonable limit as to the amount, is a criterion of their judgment, while the salaries of twenty thousand elerks are manipulated into insignificance, and fifty thousand men are thrown out of employment by cutting down of appropriations for fortifications, rivers and harbors and public buildings, then perhaps the discrimination between the two nominees.

The President and several members of the Cab-net arrived in Washington last night from Phila-A delegation from Concord, N. H., visited the

Postmaster General yesterday to urge that no change be made in the office of postmaster in their city. They also visited Senator Woodleigh, and will call upon the President to-day.

The Occidental and Oriental Steamship Com-The Occidental and Oriental Steamship Com-pany has notified Postmaster General Jewell that it will not carry the mails to Japan and China at the present rate of sea postage. The Postmaster General has no authority under the law to pay any higher price than at present, and the service, of ar as this line is concerned, will have to be

THE WONDERFUL ORATOR. ing and consumed everything-wasted all it

SOME SOUND VIEWS ON EDUCATION

BRAINS THE MEASURE OF PRICE

The Congregational church, with a capacity of seating twenty-five hundred people, was com-pletely filled last night with an audience in character above ordinary gatherings to listen to the words of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher upon the subject of "Religion in Education." Every word of the lecture was listened to with great attention, and the lecturer did not fail to establish a firm bond of sympathy between himself and his hearers almost from his first appearance upon the platform. It would be years behind the time to attempt now to analyze or criticise Mr. Beecher's nearers almost from his first appearance upon the platform. It would be years behind the time to attempt now to analyze or criticise Mr. Beechar's oratory or rhetoric. Every one, though he may never have seen the distinguished divine, has formed-an idea, and the idea is generally an accurate one, of his bearing and peculiar manner of expression and freshness, from hearsay and from the remarks of the press. Mr. Beecher's wonderful magnetism is a household tradition. It is difficult for men of common powers to comprehend that strength of mind which has enabled Mr. Beecher, during his many years in the ministry, on the restrum and as a contributor to the press, to speak and write annually enough, if collected, to fil volumes, and yet ever retain that freshness that one never wearles of his teachings.

Mr. Beecher is the type of the modern pulpit orator. The term "Beecherism" has been found to apply to his particular case, but it is dimedifrom the various applications of the word to define exactly its meaning. Whatever Mr. Beecher may say that is a little out of the ordinary run is covered by the term "Beecherism." If Mr. Beecher astonishes the people by a sudden and spontaneous burst of eloquence, it is telegraphed over the country as a "Beecherism." and when Mr. Beecher invents a happy expression, the

BIRTH OF ANOTHER " RESCHERISM " BIRTH OF ANOTHER "RECHERISM"
is noted, and the term is also used to designate
any peculiarities of belief. "Beecherisms" mean
Mr. Beecher's peculiarities. The lecture that
was delivered last evening was characterized by
the lecturer's usual strength and breadth of
thought and happiness of expression. It is a
matter worthy of note that although Mr. Beecher
has delivered lectures on the subject upon which
he spoke last night in several cities, in no two of
the cities has he delivered the same lecture.
He speaks entirely without the aid of notes,
and though in every city he has fully expressed
his views on the subject, he has expressed himself
in an entirely different manner.
When Mr. Beecher appeared upon the platform
last evening he was

GREETED WITH UNUSUAL MANIFESTATIONS of applause and pleasure, and the ladies, of whom the audience was largely composed, were especially demonstrative. He was introduced by the Rev. David Wills, who referred to Mr. Beecher as a man who lectures as no other man does in this world.

In beginning his remarks Mr. Beecher referred to the fact that all over the world men are engaged in the same general enterprise of education. Yet with the Americans the aim was different, as they attempted to educate the whole people. In Europe, when it pleases the State for reasons of policy to educate the people, the Government gave them education. Knowledge was a dole. In America the doctrine had been entirely reversed-It was the doctrine here that all power was in the individual and collectively in the people; but all power is generated in the individual. In our institutions all power came up from the people and changes in government above them, to return again upon them likelihe fractifying rains. Abroad it is held that God gave to kings the wisdom, to be imparted by them to the people. The doctrine that the people should be educated out of their own right and own will, that the people call for full manhood for themselves and for their children, is peculiar to America. In this land only was the effort to educate the whole people made with heart. We are repreached, he said, THE LECTURE. only was the enort to educate the whole people made with heart. We are repreached, he said, with having little learning; our institutions, colleges and universities are compared unfavorably with those of Europe and the gynasiums of Germany. This was necessary for the time. They were attempting to educate the whole people, while the

UNIVERSITIES ABROAD

attempted only to educate the favorite class. It would be strange if their institutions were not better than ours. In America they had undertaken to educate the whole people, beginning at the bottom and working up. They held that intelligence among the whole people was better than learning among the few. They were seeking to do by all what abroad they were attempting to do to the favored classes. The attempt to educate the people must nebessarily by its breadth, by its quantity, be a slower process than what is going on abroad. In ancient times men were educated for statesmen, for the altar and throne, but UNIVERSITIES ABROAD

were not educated. Knowledge was then a title, belonging to the few, and for men to burgiariously enter into knowledge was a crime. There was education in all the old menarchies where civilization developed itself, but it was the education of a few. Only recently had the world contemplated the education of the whole.

When a philosopher in Holland enunciated the doctrine that the State should educate all its citiens, he was expelled from his native shores, and his family was expelled for being his family. Germany led the way. After many wasteful wars, Stein advised his king that he knew no resource for the people but by educating the whole people. There was scarcely a nation in Europe that has not adopted the policy.

In Great Britain the great question was not whether they should educate the people, but how they should educate them. They had much to thank the Church for—the ark that brought over learning through the masters of the Middle Ages. Once the Church stood in the place of the newspaper, lectureship and a great deal of law and administration, and of religion, whatever there was of it. By the progressive influence of the Church itself the THE COMMON PEOPLE

slipped out of its hands. The Church used to educate the people, but now schoolmasters abound. Now, in England this struggle was going on, and it is claimed that the rights of the Church are being invaded. The lecturer spoke of the brown, old last year's leaves clinging to the white oak, which, when the new leaves of a new year sloughed them off, thought that their rights were invaded.

The question in England was, should the people be educated by the schoolmaster or by the priest. Sectarian education is not going to prevail in the world. Speaking of the nations in Europe which were attempting to educate the people, he said Austria had a bright future: Italy, more directly under the influence of the Church, was attempting a system of common schools; the common people were going to rule in this world. Even France and Spain were gradually growing into the education of the whole people. In the great mass of people in France, in the stupid and dumbmouthed workers of Central Europe, there was a sound

saying, "Educate my children." They had been ground down to enrich the few. How did it happen, they wondered, that the great power was with them, and yet they were governed: they were the creators of wealth, they resped the harvest that fed the world, and yet they were poor. How came this mighty solceism, they ask, and it is a good question to answer. The desire for education was modern. It was the curse of ignorance that it does not know that it is ignorant. Just at this time the common people wanted education, and the Government wanted to give it. Why should Kings who have held their power by knowledge want to distribute that knowledge among the people. They never found nations acting on moral principle.

The average of conscience and faith its so low that governments cannot do it. But they have discovered that, on the one side, in the Church, ignorance is not the mother of obedience. If they gave just enough intelligence to the people to make them impatient of gobedience they would injure them. No one was so ungovernable as a fool. If a man marries a fool, thinking that he can govern her, he will have all the rest of his life to find out his psychological mistake. People who have common sense were much more governable. Then, there was the necessity of war that led to the education of the people. They had not yet come anywhere near the day of peace; not, perhaps, for a housand years would anyels hover over the earth and sing, "Peace on earth, good will to men."

earth and sing, "Peace on earth, good will to men."

The law of hate to-day was a thousand times stronger than the law of love. Men hate easily, and love evil and search for it, and believe in it, and gloat over it. Men lived in national existence, yet by basilar force. States were animals. The lion's naw and the eagle's paw yet symbolized the State. They could not wipe the blood dut of the British flag, or take the rultures from the European standards. Nations lay over against each other in eternity, and frequently, in spite of themselves, dashed together, and it becomes necessary to have soldiers.

About twenty-five years ago, he said, in his office of prephet, in which he excelled, he prophesied that there would be no more wars in Christendom, and since that time there had been five of

ever known—five most awful, wasteful, expensive, bloody and cruel wars, and it had come to pass that now he considered himself only half a prophet. The prediction is well uttered, but ful-hilment lags. The world never knew braver men than the men of the South, but they had been worn out by the resources flowing from the learning and culture of the North.

Another reason for the education of the people was the necessity of money. If it could be demonstrated that an educated people could produce five times as much taxable property, kings would be in favor of education. The lecturer estimated that one quarter of the people carned all the property that secuminated in a community; the next quarter carned about as much as it consumed, and left the world as they came into it; the next quarter carned nothing and consumed all they needed, and the last quarter carned nothing and consumed all they needed, and the last quarter carned nothing

could.

In this quarter were the thieves and rogues, the indelent ones and the mischief seekers. They were the wasters, the unconvicted robbers of society. It is the virtue in every community that paid the bills of vice. The third class were the young children and the old men—those who had not yet come to years of industry or those whe had honorably passed through them and have a right to rest.

not yet come to years of industry or those wh had honorably passed through them and hav a right to rest.

Education equipped a man. An uneducated man is a man unopened, like a bale of goods unstrapped. It gave him the use of all the tools of his faculties; it increased the per cent of himony-making powers. An uneducated man walke a knife with one blade open, while the other were rusting in the case. The man who worked with his hands was always in competition with the great animal kingdom, and is always at the bottom of society. They represented bone and muscle, not skill and brains. He hired a man to shovel clay, and he shoveled and grumbled at the penurious wages. Another man took the elay, turned a wheel and turned out mugs und pitchers, and got more money for his labor. Another man traced a beautiful circle about the clay and turned out a wase; he put brain into his labor; he was no longer an artisan, but an artist, and commanded a fabulous price. Brains were the highest thing in the market, and meat was the cheapest.

was represented by the amount of brain power, both in quality and quantity. That was the great law. The speaker referred to his own origin from the laboring classes, and said that his sympathies were with the working men. He wanted mechanics to come up to a higher manhood, and not attempt to compass their aspirations by forcing up prices by combinations. They must become more manly, have more fidelity and skill. The men who inveighed against the fortunate class would remain at the bottom. These who wanted to go up would go up by the stairs of knowledge. who wanted to go up would go up by the stairs of knowledge.
Education was grounted in religion. There was a reason in a man's nature why he should be educated. Speaking of the reason why the State should educate the people, he said this country has become the resort of the world. New York is the Delta of the world. Speaking of the fear of some that the native customs would be affected by the freeign influence, he said when a lion cats an ox he don't turn into an ox; the ox turns into ilon. When foreigners come we eat them and digest them, and we don't turn into foreigners, but they

TURN INTO VANKERS.

He said that he was in favor of universal suffrage.

He spoke of the stupendous act of liberating a million of men from slavery, who had since the war carned two thousand million dollars. He spoke of the patience and facility of the negro, and attested it by saying that during the war there was no insurrection, no rapine or robbery. As sure as they lived, if they lived long enough, they would see women voting. After speaking in glowing terms of woman's fitnesss for the ballot, he said that it was a shame that a mother had not the power to close the saloon that finunted beside her home, no power to drive away the gambling den that is leading her children to destruction, and no power to regulate the educational policy of the city.

Next to the family the common schools were the most important element in Christianity. Men quarreled over polities and ecclesiastical authorities, but the gold mine of the brain—the source of all power—was scarcely thought to be worth a passing thought. They must honor the public schools. If they educated the bottom, the top would be all right. He believed in the aristogracy of the mind. Public schools should be made so good that no one could afford to keep their children out of them. The business of teaching should be made a profession of such profit and honor that teachers would devote their lives to it. If they were to fight successfully the battle of falth against materialism it was the duty of the State to do the children as the Master di-i—place its hands upon their heads and say, "Suffer little children to come unto me."

UNION REVIVAL MEETING A Large Number of Requests for Prayer. ing yesterday. The ministers present and taking part in the exercises were Drs. Gray, Noble, Domer and Mesers. Little, Hammond and Graef. Rev. Mr. Little, father of the present pastor of the Assembly's church, conducted the Bible reading, taking the lesson from the 32d and 33d chapters of Genesis: "Like Jacob, Christians should be willing to wrestle all night in prayer, if need be, to secure the blessings they are so anxious for God to pour out upon themselves and their friends." Mr. L. gave some striking illustrations an unconverted daughter. In the morning, with-out knowing that she had been the object of so such solicitude on the part of her father.

ior prayer, of which there were over firty handed in. Christians as they read should pray that these requests may be granted. For an uncle who has not attended church for several years, and for a brother in Baltimore, that he may attend the meetings there; for a young girl who is not quite ready to be a Christian; for my husband and children; for my brother; for myself sad wife; for God's blessing on a letter; for my father, two brothers and myself; for a young lady who is serious about her soul; for my step, father; for the conversion of a dear son, now in Fhiladelphia; for two young lades that I have been laboring with for three weeks; for the Spirit's power upon the meetings at the Lutheran chapel, corner of first and C streets southeast.

Reports from meetings last evening in all parts of the city were very encouraging. Mr. Graef, of the Lutheran chapel, on Capitol Hill, reported a very affecting scene that occurred in his chapel last evening—a man and wife becoming reconciled after a long separation, both recently converted.

Mr. Noble spoke of a remarkable conversion

verted.

Mr. Noble spoke of a remarkable conversion that took place at the inquiry meeting following the great market meeting on Wednesday evening, that of a lady who had been in a convent seven

that of a lady who had been in a convent seven years.

Dr. Presbroy mentioned the dangerous illness of the sexton of the Congregational church.

Notice was given of a union meeting at Dr. Domer's church Saturday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

At a meeting of the committee of arrangements it was decided to continue the noon meetings in the Assembly's church every day next week; also, union meetings next Monday evening at Dr. Noble's church, Dr. Gray's chapel, on Fourteenth street; Mr. Hammond's church, on Ninth street, and Mr. Graef's chapel, Capitol Hill. General union meetings at the Congregational church Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, and at Calvary Haptist church. The new pastor, Rev. Mr. Mason, made selections from the Scriptures bearing upon the subject of hope, which were read by various persons in the audience and commented upon at the same time by Mr. Mason. A large number arose and gave a reason of their hope, after which the usual inquiry meeting was held.

A Glance at the New Contractor.

Mr. Andrew Gleason, who for a long time past has been one of the most prominent contractors in this District, was recently awarded the work of upon his work May 5 with an entire new outfit, and although for the first day or two, owing to the men being comparatively green, it did not quite come up to his expectations, he has now succeeded in reducing the thing to perfect system, and as a resultail the streets he has yet swept are as well, if not better done, than they were under the previous contractors.

To give some idea of the magnitude of the work it may be mentioned that Mr. Glesson employs eight of Edson's patent sweepers, twenty carts, and two watering earts, which require in all over sixty men to work them. He has the city divided into six sections, averaging thirty miles of streets, each of which he can clean in one night.

The sweepers, though light, are strong and durable, and, although they have been patented but eight months, are now in use in Beston and Worcestor, Mass.; Providence, E. I.; New York, Philadelphia and several Western cities.

Mr. Glesson is satisfied that he can give entire satisfaction to all the citizens, and, if he continues as he has begun, he cannot fail to do so, as the streets after he leaves them are as clean as the kitchen floor of a New England farm-house.

Thomas A. Edison and George Harrington have filed a bill in the Equity Court against the West-ern Union Telegraph, G. B. Prescott, Commissioner Duell and Secretary Chandler for an injunction, &c. The bill alleges that Edison is the inventor of an improvement in telegraphs which has for its object the simultaneous transmission has for its object the simultaneous transmission of two different dispatches or signals over the same line wire from opposite directions or in the same direction. It alleges that Prescott claims to be a joint inventor and joint patentee of this invention, and that the Western Unica Company are now using this improvement on their telegraph lines upon the pretense that they have a valid contract with Edison and Prescott, and it alleges lines upon the pretense that they have a valid contract with Edison and Prescott, and it alleges that certain proceedings are in progress in the Patent Office with the design of recognizing Prescott's rights as joint patentee in derogation of certain interests therein which Harrington claims as assigner of Edison. This bill seeks to prevent the Western Union Company from using the improvements and to compet the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Patents to recognize the rights of Harrington, &c. J. H. B. Latrobe, of Baltimore, appears for the complainant.

"Experience in Libby."

Chaplain McCabe will repeat his lecture on the "Bright Side of Life in Libby Prison" at Wangh M. E. church on Tuesday evening next. A large andlence was assembled when the lecture was first delivered, some months ago, and the great first delivered, some months ago, and the great satisfaction with which it was received, with nu-merous requests for its repetition, have induced the ladies of the church to arrange for another recital of the personal reminiscences of the Chap-lain from the time of his capture at Winchester mill his release and return home. The Chaplain has consented to sing some choice selections on the occasion, and will, we are sure, maintain his reputation already established in that line.

LANCASTER N. H., May 12.—The entire valley of the Connectest river is one broad sheet of water from Northumberland to Dalton, and travel is entirely suspended on the Boston, Concord and Montreal railroad, between South Lancaster and Groveton Junction, on the Grand Trunk railway, a distance of themy milet,